

The Highland News.

HILLBOROUGH, OHIO.
Thursday, - - - Oct. 2, 1862.



Union Nominations
UNION STATE TICKET.
Judge of Supreme Court—FRANKLIN T. BACUS.
Secretary of State—W. S. KENNEDY.
Attorney General—CHAUNCEY N. OLDS.
School Commissioner—W. D. HENKLEY.
Board of Public Works—JOHN B. GREGORY.
FOR CONGRESS.
ROBERT M. BRIGGS,
Of Fayette County.
COUNTY TICKET.
Author—JAMES REECE.
Commissioner—FRED. I. HUMPHREY.
Infantry Doctor—DANIEL BOADS.

LATEST NEWS.

There has been no movement of importance in either army on the Potomac for the last week.

It is rumored at Washington that Commissioners are on their way from Richmond with proposals for peace.

Gen. Sigel has asked to be relieved from his command in the East, on the ground that he has been badly treated by Gen. Halleck. We should like to see Sigel put in command of Buell's army.

Major Gen. Wm. Nelson was killed in Louisiana on Monday last, by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, of Indiana. It is represented that Nelson grossly insulted and struck Davis, who thereupon borrowed a pistol and shot him. Nelson died in half an hour. He was a brave man and good officer, but very harsh and abusive when angry. Davis has been arrested and will be tried by Court martial.

It is rumored that Gen. Buell is to be removed from his command, and that Gen. Hooker is to be transferred to the West.

AUGUSTA, KY., 40 miles above Cincinnati, on the river, was attacked last Saturday by some 300 guerrillas with two pieces of artillery, and after a severe fight Col. Bradford, who commanded the Union forces, of about 120 Home Guards, was compelled to surrender. He did not do so until the houses in which he had posted his men were all on fire.

The rebels lost some 40 killed and 60 wounded, while the loss on our side was but 9 or 10 killed, and 20 or 30 wounded. The rebels were pursued by a force from Maysville and Ripley, under Col. Marshall, who killed a number, but could not catch the rest.

GEN. MEAGHER.—We are glad to learn that the report that General THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was killed in one of the recent battles in Maryland is unfounded. He was not even wounded. He was stunned for a while by a fall of his horse, which was shot under him, and was carried off the field on a litter, and from this fact the rumor gained circulation of his death. Gen. MEAGHER has entirely recovered, and is again at his post.

Death of Col. Broadhead.—His Inculpation of Pope and McDowell. The following is an accurate copy of the letter written by Col. Broadhead in his last moments to his brother and sister:

DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER:—I am passing now from earth, but send you love from my dying couch.

For all your love and kindness you will be rewarded.

I have fought manfully and now die fearlessly. I am one of the victims of Pope's imbecility and McDowell's treason.

Tell the President, would he save the country he must not give our hallowed flag to such hands.

But the old flag will triumph yet. The soldiers will regain its folds, plucked by imbecility and treason. John, you owe a duty to your country. Write, show up Pope's imbecility and McDowell's infamy, and force them from places where they can send brave men to assured destruction.

I had hoped to have lived longer, but I die midst the ring and clangor of battle, as I could wish.

Farewell! To you and to the noble officers of my regiment I confide wife and children.

THORNTON. The above was addressed by Col. Thornton F. Broadhead, First Michigan Cavalry, when dying from wounds received in battle, near Centerville, Saturday, Aug. 30, to his brother, John M. Broadhead, and wife, Washington city. It was written within the confederate lines, in pencil, upon a piece of discolored paper, apparently torn from an old account book, and was stained here and there with drops of blood from the mortal wound in his breast. Col. Broadhead was forty-two years of age, and born in New Hampshire. His father was Hon. John Broadhead, of that State. Col. Broadhead was lawyer of high repute and fine talents. For the past twenty years he has resided and practiced law in Detroit.

Letter from Thos. Williams, of Co. "E," 12th Ohio.—The Battle of South Mountain—Terrible Loss of the Rebels.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Sept. 16, 1862.
DEAR BROTHER:—I am well at the present time, with the exception of a sore hand. I suppose you heard of our severe engagement with the enemy, on last Sunday, (the 14th inst.).

In the evening I got "tapped" with a ball, which took off a finger on my left hand—the one next the little finger. It is very sore at present. It will have to be cut off again, which will be a painful operation.

Brother John escaped unhurt. So did Sylvanus Cox—or had, at least, up to yesterday evening. I don't know whether our Division is in the engagement to-day, or not. It was not yesterday, as it was resting.

Thomas Stonestreet was killed; he never moved after he fell.

Our regiment has suffered a great deal up to the present time. I know of 4 killed, 7 wounded and 8 taken prisoners—the latter were sent ahead as skirmishers—in our company alone; so you may know that there was a big loss.

Gen. Cox's Division was in the advance, so we were in the fight all day Sunday. We made three different charges during the day, and drove the enemy every time. Once we got close enough to prick some of them with the bayonet. We took a great many prisoners during the day; I suppose our regiment alone took about 300. John captured one fellow. When he had his gun just half loaded, he ran up to him with bayonet presented, and told him to "hand over his traps." The rebel replied, "Here, I am a prisoner," (handing over "his traps," and John marched him off with the rest, half scared to death.

In the last charge (just before dark) I was wounded, while within fifteen feet of the rebels, who were behind a stone wall, and I went to the rear; but the regiment pushed on and drove the rebels again. I was sent to the hospital at Middletown, where I now am.

* * * The prisoners say they never saw men fight like our Division did there—that there was not such fighting done before Richmond. We didn't stand off and let them shoot at us; but as soon as we could get sight of them we would charge, and that they couldn't stand. Our Division has won great praise among the officers. Gen. Cox thinks he can go anywhere with it—he has such confidence in the bravery of his men. And Col. White thinks there is not another such regiment as his "gallant 12th."

Major Cary was wounded; Capt. Wilson (Co. A.) do; Capt. Leggett reported killed. A Lieut. of Co. "G" was wounded.

I suppose you saw an account of our "advent" into Frederick City. I tell you we went in there nice. The citizens of Maryland are nearly all Union people, and they are very clever to us.

All of the wounded who are able to walk will be sent from here soon, to give room for those who are badly wounded; but where I cannot say.

There are over 200 wounded in this hospital, and there are nine or ten more in town.

I tell you I have seen "sights" before, but this is the greatest I ever saw. I never before saw the ground covered with dead as it was with "scorch" where we charged. We were so close to them, that we could not well miss them, when we fired, and we just "rolled" them. Those that the balls from our guns hit were nearly all killed. * * *

I have seen many pretty places, but never as pretty a country as that between here and Washington;—no exceptions whatever.

When you write again to John, direct as before. I cannot tell you yet how to direct to me; but I will write again as soon as I learn where I am to remain until my hand gets well.

My love to all, and remember me to your Brother, TOM.

POSTAGE CURRENCY.—On account of the demand for the postage currency, the Postmaster-General has communicated with the engraver of the plates as to the necessity of such multiplication of them as that the wants of the public may at least be approximately answered. It is understood that some improvements have been devised to multiply the issues, and it is also understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has it in mind to use such paper for the tax or excise stamps as that they too may be used as currency.

REAR ADMIRAL.—This is now a rank in our Navy. The active Rear Admirals just commissioned by the President are—David G. Farragut, L. M. Goldsborough, Samuel F. Dupont, Andrew H. Foote; those on the retired list are Charles Stewart, George C. Read, Wm. B. Shubrick, Joseph Smith, George W. Storer, Francis H. Gregory, E. A. F. Lavellette, Silas H. Stringham, Hiram Paulding.

THE FEELING IN CHARLESTON.—A private letter dated Charleston, July 26, which a South Carolinian managed to send a friend in the North, says there is little doubt that with the defeat of the Rebel army in Virginia, the Southern Confederacy ends its existence. The hopes of the South he says are staked upon the success of that army.

Mr. White's Speech at Rainboro.

RAINSBORO, O., Sept. 27th, 1862.

ED. NEWS.—According to programme, there was a grand rally of the "Bettersons" at this place last night, to hear their champion, Hon. C. A. White. For the instruction of those who did not hear him, I propose to give a few of the points aimed at in as brief a manner as possible.

He laid down the proposition that the Administration had violated all law and the Constitution, and taken the liberties of the people into its own hands, as an incontrovertible fact. Consequently, there was not a man within the sound of his voice, nor in all the Northern States, free—the "nigger" excepted! He said a new species of crime had sprung into existence, called "treasonable practices," and such meetings as we are holding to night, called to consider the state of the country and discuss the measures adapted for the suppression of the rebellion, may be called "treasonable practices" by some petty Abolitionist who has a standard of loyalty of his own, reared a little higher than anybody else's standard; and he may report us to some Provost Marshal, (a new fangled kind of officer) and we are every one liable to be arrested and incarcerated in some of the "Bastilles" along the Eastern coast, there to lie and rot, neglected and forgotten, until the end of the war.

Thousands and thousands of innocent and unoffending citizens, (said Mr. W.) have been thus deprived of their liberties and incarcerated in those "Bastilles" by that one-man power that has reared itself above all Constitution and law. And this, too, in a time of profound peace, when all the courts are open, and every opportunity afforded to investigate the loyalty of the parties so accused. Not a man of all those so incarcerated but is more loyal to-day than the man who put them there. (The speaker bore said something about the sacred writ of "Habeas Corpus" which we did not understand.)

After a stale rehearsal of all the slang and abuse usually indulged in by Democratic Orators, about the refusal of the Abolitionists to acquiesce in the Crittenden compromise measures, thereby incurring all the responsibility of this war, he said: "Notwithstanding all this, you gave your sons and brothers to the war, which the President had sworn to carry on in spirit of retaliation. You have given them in support of a war for the restoration of the Union as it was and the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and it is an unmitigated fraud and cheat for the Government, after fastening its hooks of steel upon you, by Presidential proclamation to change the purpose of the war from that of restoring the Union and Constitution into a war to change the status of the negro."

The remainder of the speech was a labored effort to show that if the war as it is now conducted should prove successful, it would result in another war between the white and black races, which could only terminate in the annihilation of one or the other of the races, and all the probabilities were in favor of the ultimate success of the black race. Colonization (said Mr. White) was impossible, for Senator Doolittle had the figures to demonstrate that all the shipping of the United States was not sufficient to carry off the annual increase of the African race.

J. J. McDowell followed, but we did not stay to hear his remarks. Although White's speech was of the most vindictive character it was greeted with hearty applause. Comment is needless. Let every loyal man repair to the ballot-box, and through the exercise of their rights as freemen, consign such men and their dogmas to eternal oblivion.

Col. MANSON, in his official report of the loss at Richmond, Ky., in the attack by the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith, says his loss did not exceed 290 killed, 700 wounded and 2,000 prisoners, with nine pieces of cannon and some wagons. His force, he says, consisted 6,500 men and the rebels 16,000.

GEN. N. SANDERS IN ENGLAND.—The notorious GEN. N. SANDERS, an account of whose escape into Canada, in the garb of a coal miner, lately appeared in the papers, has landed in England and treated the English people to a rose colored account of rebel affairs. He was received with open arms by our "neutral" cousin, and was much lionized on account of his being "the bearer of important dispatches to the Confederate Commissioners, Mason and Slidell." He said that Buell's army would be captured, that the rebels would be joined by 150,000 recruits in Maryland, and evidently adapted his discourse to the disposition of his hearers.

MOTHERS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO PENSIONS.—The Attorney-General of the United States has given an opinion under the Pension Act, passed at the last session of Congress, to the effect that the mother of a deceased soldier is entitled to a pension, tho' she may be married and have a husband living at the time of her son's death, the only question under the law being whether she had been dependent upon the deceased for her support in whole or part; a fact to be decided by evidence.

The Military Committee and its Censors.

[For the News.]

MR. EDITOR:—From the character of your Leasburg correspondent's reply to my Card in the News of the 15th Sept., I am again compelled to ask the favor of your columns. There are still apparent misapprehensions existing in the minds of a portion of the citizens of the county, in regard to the Military Committee, their duties and official conduct. And as brevity was one of the features of my first communication, I hope to be indulged if this should be more extended.

Soon after the inauguration of Gov. Tod, our County Auditor received a letter from the Governor, requesting him, in connection with the other county officers, to recommend five suitable persons to serve as a Military Committee for the county. Thereupon, James H. Thompson, James Sloane, M. M. Barere, H. L. Dickey, and myself, were appointed.

Dr. Smith, who was a member of Gov. Dennison's Committee, was added to the present one after our appointment and has since borne more than an equal share of its labors.

Messrs. Thompson and Sloane, when first appointed, and at different times since, asked to be excused, and I have made the same request for myself; but in this we were not gratified. We have found the duties to be arduous, whilst we have not received or expected the slightest compensation. Besides the actual labors of the position we have been called upon not only to leave our private business, but to expend no inconsiderable amount of money. I have myself made five trips to the State capital upon military business, at an expense of about \$15 each time, besides journeys to various other places.

The Committee, it will be seen, are the associates of the State Executive in military matters in this county, without power and without pay. Our chief duties have been to assist in the enlistment of volunteers, and to give special attention to all that pertains to that business, including the recommendation of persons for the various offices, from Colonel down to Lieutenants.

We have spent days and weeks in our efforts to secure the number of volunteers required for this county. Meetings have been held in almost every school district, in some instances five or six being held in different localities at the same time. To procure speakers, provide music and conveyances, and make all other necessary arrangements for these meetings, required no small time and labor. In addition to this, we have furnished subsistence and transportation for soldiers, and in a word, done all that we thought our duty required of us, to aid the cause of our country in this hour of distress and danger. And in the discharge of this duty, we felt it was but just and proper to summon the resources of the loyal people of the county to aid us in the good work. How well we have succeeded we leave our patriotic, loyal fellow-citizens to judge.

We had, up to the 1st of September, gone on under the special instructions of the State authorities, successfully in the discharge of the duties assigned us. Recruiting was progressing quite as well as could be expected under the opposition with which we had to contend, and the county's quota was nearly full.

When the call was made by the Governor for militia to go to the defense of Cincinnati, we did all we could to meet the demand, and I rejoice to know that Highland was not without her righteous Queen City on that occasion. In addition to those who went, there were more ready to go. Upon being advised of this, the Commanding General sent us the following order, which, though incorporated in my former card, you will please republish here:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S. } Cincinnati, Sept. 5, 1862.
Military Committee, Hillboro, Ohio:—Gents: Organize your fighting power in companies or regiments; arm them as best you can, and have them held in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Respectfully,
LEWIS WALLACE,
Major Gen. Commanding.

In compliance with this, and orders from the Governor, we at once began to organize a regiment in the county, if not to be subject to the order of Gen. Wallace, at least to drill, by which we hoped to encourage the military spirit in the county, and prepare our people for any emergency which might arise. Will not every loyal heart agree that this was warranted by the circumstances? And should it not be done, even yet? I think it should.

However, we had progressed so far as to have several companies full and offered, and several others on the way, and had fair to have a regiment complete in a few days. Just at this time, on the memorable 7th of September, we received the alarming intelligence from Maysville, which, coming direct as it did, from authentic sources, we supposed to be true. In fact it was corroborated by the dispatch already published from the Provost Marshal at Ripley and Col. Grandjean, in which they said: "Send all your forces, fully armed and equipped, with all dispatch to Abertown, etc." The meeting called and the action taken on that occasion were not due to

the Committee alone, nor entirely to the people of Hillboro, but represented the wishes of those citizens who had assembled here from the town and country adjacent, to adopt measures for resisting the invasion of Ohio, and if possible saving Maysville from the rebel hordes. A messenger was dispatched to ascertain whether the reports were true, and the people of the county were summoned. They rallied at the call, ready to repel the invaders from the soil of Ohio or Kentucky, and would have done it, but for the existence of petty local jealousies which should have been forgotten in the presence of a common danger, but instead of being so were actually taken advantage of by designing and disloyal persons, to thwart the objects and divert the intentions of the people.

The Committee did not claim any right to control the force thus assembled—they only endeavored to do what seemed (in their judgment) best to be done in the emergency. The arrangement to rendezvous at the Fair grounds was the best that could be made under the circumstances, and certainly the citizens of Hillboro and the Committee spared no labor or expense to have the men supplied with an abundance of provisions and everything necessary for their comfort. To this all will testify who know anything of the facts.

Those who were dissatisfied because the alarm proved false and they "had all their trouble for nothing," would do well to consider how much better cause they might have had for complaint, had the intelligence proved to be true. Besides, in times like these, false reports and exaggerated rumors must be looked for. They have prevailed and caused panics in many other parts of the country; but I have never heard, until your correspondent informed us, that loyal men have uttered "curses not loud but deep," when the alarm subsided and the danger proved to be exaggerated.

But the great cause of complaint appears to have been that we attempted to organize the men before sending them into the field. It was thought this was practicable in the few hours they were to remain on the Fair grounds. Whether it was or not, the necessity of some organization for such a body of undisciplined troops must be apparent to all. But it seems that exceptions were taken to "some officers wearing shoulder straps," etc. To this allow me to reply, that there were none wearing them on that occasion but those in command of companies, and who were ready again to sacrifice home and comfort, as they had done before, in defence of their country, while many of us were quietly at home, enjoying the blessings of the Government they were fighting to maintain.

I will merely add, that in my opinion nothing that I could say would remove that little, narrow feeling of jealousy, so apparent in some remote parts of the county against the people of this place and vicinity. It seems to be always uppermost in the minds of some people and has its effect upon every public enterprise in which the citizens of the county engage. Nothing but a more generous and enlarged view of public men and measures will correct this serious and annoying evil.

E. HOLMES.

Hillboro, Oct. 1st, 1862.

Traitors.

The Columbus Fact says: Those degenerate citizens who secretly or openly sympathize with the wicked efforts of Southern Rebels and their foreign allies to destroy the best Government ever made, are warned to remember, in the words of that eminent Jurist—Chief Justice MARSHALL, that when war has been actually levied—"all those who perform any part, however minute a remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy are to be considered as TRAITORS," and that the act of giving aid and comfort to our enemies constitutes TREASON, and ought to be treated as such by our prosecuting officers and Courts.

We are constrained to these remarks by reading an account of an outrage committed at Ringgold, in Pickaway county on Wednesday last, by a band of secession scoundrels who undertook to break up an Union meeting held in that place—at which Hon. CAREY A. TRIMBLE, Union candidate for Congress in that District, and others were speakers, by throwing eggs at them, and huzzing for JEFF. DAVIS.

Do these "fellows of the baser sort" know that although our government is dealing mildly now with this inchoate treason in our midst—there is a fearful retribution in store for every traitor, great or small—high or low—outspoken or secret. Our people have borne long and patiently, but the cup is already full to the brim—and the verdict is already recorded—"No Traitor shall live on American soil."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

It will Pay to Buy your Tea at FENDLEY & CO.'S Tea Store, northwest corner Walnut and 5th streets, and north side. Lower Market, 34 door west of Broadway, Cincinnati. You can get a better article for 25 to 50 per cent. less than you pay for inferior articles at the grocery stores generally—an item worth saving these war times. A single trial will convince you that this is no humbug.

Coates's Celebrated Rat and Insect Exterminator, the best article to destroy Rats, Mice, and all kinds of Vermin, actually, see for sale in Hillboro by W. H. Smith, James Mead, Vickens & Son, and by James Brown, Druggist.

Home Testimony.
JACOB GARGAN, aged 28.
Dr. HENRY—Dear Sir: Your medicine cured my Blood Pills and Blood Purifier having been recommended to me, I went to your agent, Thomas Dugan, some time since, and procured some of the Blood Pills and Purifier, my complaint being broken constitution and general debility, and commenced using the Blood Pills, and found great relief as it appeared to build up the system. I was able to perform the labor that I had been unable to do for some time, and I feel that I am now in good health, and I am very much indebted to you for the use of them.
Yours,
JACOB GARGAN, aged 28.

Special Notices.

Volunteers, Attention!—For the derangement of the system, and the cure of the following diseases, which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so effective and reliable as ROLLO WATSON'S PILLS and Ointment. 25 cents per box. 200

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S.

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Dr. J. C. Clark, M. D., Physician, Edinburgh, Scotland.

This valuable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is positively asserted, that, in a short time, bringing on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are liable to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain opium, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions to the purchaser appear on each package, which should be carefully read, and the proper use of the Pills by return mail.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS!

See Original Medicine. Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers." It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all Pulmonic Wafers. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Relieve Lungs, Consumption, Lung Diseases.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Are adapted for Travellers and for the Country.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Not only relieve but effect rapid and lasting cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Prepared by J. BRYAN, Druggist, New York.

Sole Proprietor, HILLBORO, N. Y.

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JOHN MOSER.

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MERCHANT TAILORS &
CLOTHIERS.
Have just received a new assortment of
NEW GOODS.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

Overcoating, Coating, Vesting,
Cassimere, Etc. Etc.

ALSO—THE BEST KIND OF

Ready-made Clothing.

GOOD CUTTING TO ORDER—Makin' also. If you want a fashionable Garment made to the "Model" and made to order, call on us at the "Model" Establishment, 1012

JOURNEMEN TAILORS WANTED!

2 GOOD JOURNEMEN to work on Coat! also one who understands running a Singer Sewing Machine. Apply to

Notice to Teachers!

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS will meet hereafter for the examination of Teachers, on the FIRST SATURDAY of every month, at 9 A. M.

Hillboro, Sept. 27, 1862.

Charles Stafford's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed and qualified as